

RUSSIA LIKELY TO FOLLOW AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

apparent to the throne, is dead. Whether his death was due to assassination or natural cause, if he is dead, no one seems to know.

Physical evidence of the change from the old order to the new was seen when workmen with ladders scaled the fronts of the public buildings in Petrograd and effaced the imperial arms. The wooden signs were burned with impromptu ceremonies in the streets and the metal and stone ones were hurled on the ice in the canals.

Russia will probably become a republic, on the general lines of the United States. The ultimate form of government, however, will be left in the hands of the Russian soldiers. The provisional government believes the men who are offering their lives to safeguard the nation should be permitted to decide.

All army officers present in Petrograd met to-day and unanimously resolved to recognize the authority of the Duma.

Speeches were made stating realization of the army in the indispensable need for re-establishment of order as speedily as possible, that the "work behind the trenches" might proceed.

Moscow accomplished the change from autocracy to democracy without a single shot being fired, according to authoritative information obtained here to-day.

The city was orderly throughout the time that Petrograd was in the throes of street fighting.

Before he issued his formal notice of abdication, on behalf of himself and his son, Grand Duke Nicholas transferred the supreme command of all the Russian armies to Grand Duke Nicholas, regarded as the best general the war has produced. He is beloved by the army. Grand Duke Nicholas, it is announced, has the confidence of the revolutionary leaders, and is likely to be given absolute powers, with the title of Dictator, until the new form of government is decided upon. He is said to be already in the city in command.

Pending the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly and the formal appointment of Nicholas as Dictator, complete authority is vested in the Executive Committee of the Duma and the newly chosen Council of Ministers.

This decision was reached shortly after midnight Friday morning, though it has just been officially announced. It followed immediately on the heels of the action of the Duma in formally abdicating, for himself and his son, Grand Duke Alexis, in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael, who had accepted the Regency, himself abdicated his rights to the Russian throne, thus bringing to an end the Romanoff dynasty.

(The house of Romanoff is descended from Andrei Romanoff, who is said to have gone to Moscow from Prussia in the fourteenth century. Mikhail Fedorovich Romanoff was the first of the family to ascend the throne. This was in 1815, when he was seventeen years old. He died in 1881. The direct male line of the Romanoffs terminated in 1795 and the female line in 1761, when the Holstein-Gottorp branch of the family came into power and has since ruled, but always as Romanoffs.)

The Russian garrison at the fortress of Sveaborg, which defends Helsinki, has refused to join the revolution, according to a despatch received by the Swedish newspaper Nyheter and forwarded here by the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Russian soldiers, the despatch adds, mutinied and the fortress has been declared in a state of siege.

Maj. Gen. Zeln, Governor General of Finland, has been arrested by the commander of the Baltic fleet on the order of the Provisional Government, according to a Reuters Petrograd despatch. Senator Borovitinoff, Vice President of the Economic Department of the Finnish Senate, has also been arrested.

F. I. Roditcheff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Duma, has been appointed Minister for Finland and directed to proceed at once to Helsinki.

Maj. Gen. Zeln has been Governor of Finland since November, 1909, and has been noted for the drastic methods he used to suppress any popular outbreak. M. Roditcheff has been prominent in Duma affairs since the Russian Parliament was created. He has been a vigorous advocate of the rights of the Jews and was once denounced as a madman by the Emperor.

The Provisional Government has issued the following appeal: "Citizens: The Executive Committee of the Duma, with the aid and support of the garrison of the capital and its inhabitants, has succeeded in triumphing over the obnoxious forces of the old regime in such a manner that we are able to proceed to a more stable organization of the executive power, with men whose past political activity assures them the country's confidence."

The names of the members of the new Government are then given. Continuing, the appeal says:

- 1.—An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offenses.
- 2.—Liberty of speech and of the press, freedom of alliances, unions and strikes, with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.
- 3.—Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions.
- 4.—To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime.
- 5.—The substitution of the police by a national militia with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the Government.
- 6.—Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.
- 7.—The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disarmed but will remain in Petrograd.
- 8.—While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded other citizens.

"The Provisional Government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned."

The first anxiety of the new Government is to gather up the reins with as little confusion and delay as possible, so that there will be no period of uncertainty of which Russia's enemies can take advantage. Every effort is being made, first of all, to keep supplies and munitions moving to the front.

None the less, the future looms large in all eyes. One of the most striking figures of to-day was Minister of Justice Kerensky, a Socialist, who in a speech from the gallery of the lobby of the Duma told a throng of soldiers and workmen that he had already published a decree of full amnesty to all political prisoners.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IS PROMISED TO ALL.

Kerensky, it is stated, consented to take office only on condition that a Constitutional Assembly, with full power to decide on the future character of the Government, be elected and convened as soon as possible, and that universal suffrage be given in the election of the Assembly.

"Our comrades of the second and fourth Dumas who were banished illegally to the tundras of Siberia will be released forthwith," said M. Kerensky. "In my jurisdiction are all

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, YOUNG SON OF CZAR, WHO IS REPORTED DEAD



The Premier and Ministers of the old regime. They will answer before the law for all crimes against the people.

"Comrades, regenerated Russia will not have recourse to the shameful methods utilized by the old regime. Without trial none will be condemned. All prisoners will be tried in open court."

"Comrades, soldiers, citizens, all measures taken by the new Government will be published. I ask you to co-operate in them. Free Russia is now born, and none will succeed in wresting liberty from the hands of the people. Do not listen to the promptings of the agents of the old regime. Listen to your officers. Long live free Russia!"

RUSSIA WILL CONTINUE WAR UNTIL SHE WINS.

Absolute freedom of speech and of the press are other planks in M. Kerensky's platform, and it is reported he has the promise of his colleagues that they shall be maintained.

The problems which we are going to solve, said Prof. Mikhlin, are now born, and none will succeed in wresting liberty from the hands of the people. Do not listen to the promptings of the agents of the old regime. Listen to your officers. Long live free Russia!"

"The late Government was completely isolated, which confirms the fact that no one had confidence in it. The great events of the last few days will give the people fresh confidence. These events will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, giving them, eventually, power to win the war."

"During a few days the Duma attracted to itself the attention of the whole nation, and was the centre of enormous moral force. It has material force also at its disposal, seeing that the army has taken its side. Every hour brings news bearing witness to the continual growth of power of the forces of national representation."

NO SIGNS OF DISORDER IN THE CAPITAL.

"The new Government considers it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor be confirmed and the regency temporarily entrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it."

Many criminals, it is announced, escaped from the prisons during the liberation of political prisoners, and some of them, disguised as soldiers, have been looting houses. From genuine patrols wear badges, and carry written commissions signed by a member of the Committee of Safety, and they are hunting down the looters as rapidly as possible.

Says Russian Army Is Now Able to Meet the German Foe.

LONDON, March 17.—Will Germany take advantage of the revolution to attack Russia? This is one of the anxious questions being discussed here.

"I think such a step on the part of Germany very likely," said an official of the Russian Ministry of Munitions who is now in London, "but the Germans will get a big surprise if they try it. It would startle nobody if the next big German offensive was directed against Russia, but the army is adequately prepared for any emergency. Our available supplies are considerable and, with the new spirit of the Russian workmen and with proper organization, the output of the Russian factories will be greatly increased."

William F. Sheehan Buried.

HUFFALO, March 17.—The funeral of William F. Sheehan, former Lieutenant Governor, was held here to-day. The body was met upon arrival from New York by an escort consisting of Mayor Louis F. Fuhrmann, the City Commissioners and representatives of social, political and religious organizations with which Mr. Sheehan was identified. The body was taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where it lay in state until the funeral services began.

Export Trade Falls Off \$100,000,000 in Month, Due to U. S. Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—American foreign trade decreased approximately \$100,000,000 during February. The first month of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, in a statement issued to-day by the Department of Commerce, gives the decrease in exports as \$147,932,659 and the decrease in imports \$42,939,688.

GERMANY'S "AMERICAN SPY" STOOD BEFORE JUDICIAL COUNCIL UPON CAPTURE IN ENGLAND

Quick and Secret Death for "Easy Money" Seekers, Bacon's Story Reveals.

TRAPPED BY WRITING.

Too Many Letters Arouse Suspicion, Despite Invisible Ink Soaked Into Clothes.

The amazing story of how German agents in New York procured spies for use in England, Holland and Denmark will be unfolded during the trial of Albert O. Sander and Karl N. Wunnenburg, which have been set for next Wednesday morning in the Federal Court. Sander and Wunnenburg are charged with having sent men abroad to gather information for Germany. George Vaux Bacon, a "free lance" newspaper man, has made a full confession to the part he played as a spy, and it is his testimony upon which the United States authorities hope to convict Sander and Wunnenburg.

Bacon's story reveals the fact that the men who were sent to England to act as spies for Germany were practically being sent to their deaths. Bacon's confession to the British authorities, following his arrest, made perfectly clear the system in use and has enabled the Government to close its net about other searchers for information in England.

Bacon was one of a number of newspaper men who were sent abroad to glean information for Germany within the last year. A few managed to escape from England; others were ordered out of the country. The Government not having sufficient information to convict them as spies, and still others, less fortunate, were stood up before firing squads. England is no longer lenient with spies. Their conviction means death, and the execution itself is carried out so quietly that none know what has become of the man.

HOW AMERICAN DUPES ARE CAUGHT AND THEIR END.

After the Scotland Yard detectives had worked up their case against a spy he was placed under arrest. Taken to the Yard he was subjected to a line of questioning. If he did not break down and confess he was placed on trial. Spy trials are held in secret nowadays and none but those present are aware of the disclosures brought out. Convicted, the spy is ordered to be shot. The executions are prompt. There was a time when the London papers would announce that "X was executed as a spy at the Tower this morning," but nowadays nothing is printed.

The object of the secrecy is to baffle the German secret service. One of their spies suddenly ceases to write. Communications remain unanswered. In an effort, finally, to find what has become of their man they get in touch with other agents in England and Scotland Yard immediately has other agents to follow. Furthermore, these mysterious spy disappearances are bad for the spy morale. It is the same practice that is followed with submarines. England never tells about captured submarines. The uncertainty is bad for the morale of the other submarine crews. The mystery is unnerving.

In his story before the Grand Jury Bacon tells how he was hired as a spy, his instructions regarding the information he was to gather and send through to Germany, the method of transmission and the general course of conduct he was to pursue while a resident of England.

THE "AMERICAN SPY" TEMPTED BY "EASY MONEY."

Bacon, like many other "free lance" writers, fell a ready victim to the allurements of the spy hirers. He was to receive ample expenses and a salary far above anything he might hope for at home. The majority of the men secured for the spy service were drawn from the ranks of the financially unfortunate. The pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, which was pointed out to them by the spy employer, was too great a temptation for them to resist. Furthermore, it was shown to them that the danger was nil.

Spies hired in America were mostly drawn from the ranks of the newspaper writers, the employers reasoning that such men are trained observers, and it was less difficult for them to obtain passports and credentials, it being most reasonable that writers should look abroad in such stirring hours as these. The information gathered was to be transmitted by secret writing through a second party known to the spy. The second party, or "post office," in turn transmitted the letter through to Germany, where the secret writing was developed.

Bacon went over to England last year. He was instructed to make the acquaintance of officers and newspaper men in London and other cities which he might visit. He was provided with ample funds to live in comfort and with which to pay his

share in matters pertaining to good fellowship. He gathered information relating to army, navy and other matters and employed his secret ink. His letters were sent to Holland. All went well for a time, and then came his arrest by the British authorities. Bacon was confronted with several of his letters. He realized that he was caught "with the goods on him." Facing death, he volunteered to tell everything.

THE BAIT OF THE SAFE "INVISIBLE INK."

After feeling out a likely subject as to his war feelings and finding him in a receptive mood for a foreign field for his endeavors, the spy employers finally came out with their proposition. They told of the large sums of money to be made, that the German Government ever took care of its friends; that the mission was as safe as a stroll through Central Park, and then pointed out the danger. Letters would be shown which had come from Germany through the British censorship. These demonstrated the absolute safety of the invisible ink usually disarmed the subject of all fear.

The invisible ink, the subject was told, came from Germany through the mails in the disguise of medicine. A drop of the fluid was sufficient to provide ink enough to write a volume. In fact, the ink was used by the United States with the ink in bulk, but losing heart there the fluid away before reaching England, or at least before writing anything of value. The spy employer then adopted other tactics. A dark cravat, the label of a coat or the black back lining of a vest would be saturated with the invisible ink. The spy was to use a portion of the saturated garment in water and he had his means of communicating such intelligence as he might have gathered.

Almost any grade of paper except that with a polished surface was available for use in writing with the invisible ink. The ink was used with a soft-pointed pen so that it would not scratch into the paper. When used, the ink remained clear for a few moments, and then faded completely away. To doubly safeguard the writing the paper was rubbed with water to smooth out any indentations. The spy would then write an ordinary letter would then be penned to the correspondent in Holland, Denmark or Norway. The correspondence was then carried out so quietly that none know what has become of the man.

HOW THE BRITISH BECAME SUSPICIOUS.

As far as possible the spy employer sought to have their men work in secret. These men were usually acquaintances of the spy employer, and their correspondence would seem reasonable, and in their letters they discussed subjects and persons known to them both. The spy, however, when the spy in England knew nothing about the man with whom he corresponded except what he had been told before departing for his post of duty. It was this system that first made the British suspicious and led to a careful watch being kept on correspondence between England and Holland, Denmark and Norway.

The initial expenses of the trip to England and sufficient funds to keep the spy comfortably for several weeks were advanced. The spy was to be paid the cost of a range in Germany. The funds had been nearly exhausted when the spy would receive a message telling him to come to Holland. This call was usually arranged by a word or a sentence. The spy was to be in England would one day receive an innocent letter telling of the health of the writer, the weather and such matters. The spy in England was never entrusted with the code which said to the spy in England: "Come over to Holland as soon as possible for money and instructions." The spy was to be told that the man of the code was crossing to the Netherlands and would there meet with German agents, who gave him minute instructions as to the information most keenly desired by Germany, furnish him with funds, agree upon code words to suit various emergencies and the spy would return to his post.

The American spy was always instructed to mix with persons who might be informed of military and naval matters. They would frequent the London hotels where the soldiers "bum" on leave ever welcomed a good fellow and were willing to tell him many things, provided, of course, that the questioner was not too keen to suspect. The spy in England was able to learn on what portions of the front certain regiments were stationed, where certain warships were located, the number of men in training at various camps, the morale of the men at the front and aboard the warships, and hundreds of other bits of information of great importance to Germany. The spy was to be instructed to "strut" and "crust" and to "show off" his knowledge of the front. The spy worked in seeming safety. His invisible ink was indeed invisible, and to all intents and purposes he was gathering up his money and his papers of magazines at home. He gathered such material and wrote many articles of such an innocent nature that he was taken into custody and accused of being a spy by his reward given with his life as his reward told of the system and its methods.

Not only did Bacon expose the invisible ink spy system to the British authorities, but he also consented to come to New York and act as a witness for the United States against those who hired him. The Washington authorities were exceedingly willing to co-operate with the British Government to break up the practice of sending spies to a friendly country from the United States, and Bacon's information speedily led to the arrest in New York.

30TH MAN SLAIN IN FEUD AND BODY PUT ON CAR RAILS

Warring Factions of Italians Stage Latest Tragedy on Outskirts of Yonkers.

The warring factions of Italian gunmen who have been fighting for control of the gambling and murder markets in Harlem's Little Italy and in other Italian quarters of the city for the last few days staged their latest murder late last night in a lonely spot on the outskirts of Yonkers. The programme was varied this time, and instead of a shot from ambush with a short barreled shotgun, the victim apparently was accorded the privilege of fighting a duel with the man picked to slay him.

The finger prints of the murdered man were sent to Police Headquarters here and identified as those of Joseph Nazarro or Joe Church of No. 242 East Eighty-fifth Street, once gun carrier for Joseph De Marco.

A war of extermination has been waged against the four De Marco brothers for years by a clique of gamblers and policy promoters. Joe De Marco was killed by an assassin last July.

Nazarro's finger print was available because he had been gun carrier for Giuseppe Gallucci when Gallucci was shot down in a Harlem gamblers' battle in June, 1913, and had been arrested. The police estimate thirty men have been slain in the feud.

The body of the victim was left lying across the Nepperchen Avenue trolley tracks at the White Bridge, and was run over by a car. The motorman, John Devinus, and the conductor, Michael Pease, believed the man met his death when the car hit him, but the nature of the tragedy was revealed when a passenger leaving the car found two revolvers at the side of the road.

Police Captain George Cougle and several detectives hurried to the scene with Coroner George Engle and when the man's body was taken from under the car it was found he had been shot in the breast and in the right shoulder. The body evidently had been dragged from the side of the road to the trolley tracks.

In the soft mud of the road were the tracks of an automobile, and it apparently stood there for some time while the witnesses of the duel were arranging details.

W. R. GRACE STARTS RIFLE CLUB CHAIN

Offers to Build Ranges for Long Island Communities That Have None.

Under the leadership of W. R. Grace, head of W. R. Grace & Co., rifle clubs are being formed among the citizens of Westbury and other villages on Long Island for training in the use of the military rifle. Mr. Grace has offered to build ranges for any community which shows sufficient interest. Five have formed clubs and others have announced that intention.

The clubs will obtain rifles through the National Rifle Association, in which they are affiliated, and will have retired or non-commissioned army officers as instructors.

Work on the range for residents of the Roslyn section has begun. A club at Westbury was formed last Tuesday with fifty-six members. It is the first of a series of clubs to be organized. Mr. Grace said last night at his home in Westbury, "In most places the cost of a range is prohibitive. Accordingly, I am doing what I can to encourage good marksmanship."

CUBA IS GROWING NORMAL; U. S. SAILORS WILL LEAVE

HAVANA, March 17.—Conditions throughout Cuba display a gradual but steady return to normal, says an official statement issued from the Government Palace to-day, and all sugar mills are grinding. The statement reports on transportation conditions as follows:

"Reports of cuttings of bridges, as well as roadbed having been completed from Ciego de Avila to Camaguey, the Government has returned to the United States the Cuban Railroad all the rolling stock it had commandeered for the movement of troops, and through freight and passenger service has been re-established from Havana to Camaguey and Neuquitas. It is expected that through trains for Santiago will be running some time next week."

EDGAR B. WARD DEAD.

Was a Prominent Lawyer and Vice President of the Prudential.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—Edgar Bechene Ward, an original director and long second vice president of the Prudential Insurance Company, died this morning at his home, No. 92 Harrison street. He underwent an operation two weeks ago. Mr. Ward was born in Morris County, sixty-eight years ago. He was seventh in direct descent from John Ward, Jr., one of the settlers of Newark and Bloomfield. He was educated at Cornell and later studied law in the office of Runyon & Leonard in Newark, being admitted as an attorney in 1872.

Mr. Ward was a member of the Lawyers Club of Newark, and of the Essex County Country Club. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

"TEA" FOR YARROWDALE CREW AT ZURICH HOTEL

Mrs. Harold McCormick Entertains Men Who Suffered Hardships in German Prison Camp.

ZURICH, Switzerland (via Paris), March 17.—Fifty-nine American sailors and horse-tenders, the now famous Yarrowdallers, each clad in a new outfit from head to heels, aroused the Hotel Baur au Lac from its lethargy this afternoon when they filed into its lobby. They had been invited to "tea" by Mrs. Harold McCormick, but the hostess provided a repast that approximated a man-sized meal. Many of the guests are still suffering from the semi-starvation of the German prison camp.

The sailors, the majority of whom call the Bowers their home, were inclined to be embarrassed at the outset amid their gorgeous surroundings, but Mrs. McCormick, aided by United States Consul General Keene, soon put them at their ease.

Mrs. McCormick, who had provided the sailors with their new clothes, also presented each with fifty francs.



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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT REVEREND, Church of the Holy Apostles, Sunday school, 8:15 P. M., MARCH 17, 1917, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 100 West 42nd St., New York City, a service will be held for the repose of the soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery, New York.

STONE—On March 17, MRS. M. A. STONE (formerly of St. Louis). Interment private.

DIED.

CUNEO.—After a long illness, on March 16, 1917, JOSEPH J. CUNEO, in his forty-fourth year, beloved husband of Clara Cuneo, and son of Nicholas and Catherine Cuneo.

Funeral from his late residence, 271 Palisades Avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Monday, March 19, 1917, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 100 West 42nd St., New York City, a service will be held for the repose of the soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery, New York.

STONE—On March 17, MRS. M. A. STONE (formerly of St. Louis). Interment private.

"A Night in America" at Italy's.

"A Night in America" is the new feature at Thomas Healy's Balconettes Ball Room. It is described as "a speedy song and dance masterpiece of patriotic expression." Joseph C. Smith is the stage director, and Charles Strickland is the director of the music.

A SAFE BET.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

When you enter a room and everybody quits gabbling when they see you, you can make a safe bet that you were getting yours before you arrived.

LIFT OUT ANY CORN

No Humbug! A few drops and corn lifts out with fingers—No pain

Tiny bottles of the new ether compound called freezone can now be obtained for very little cost at any drug store here.

This drug freezone is the recent discovery of a Cincinnati man. It is needless to say again be pecked with a corn or a callus, because they shrivel up and lift out, root and all, without a tinge of pain.

Apply a few drops of freezone directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness subsides and shortly you find the corn or hardened callus so loose that you lift it right off.

This marvelous drug doesn't eat out the corns or calluses, but dries them up. You feel no pain, soreness or irritation while applying it, or afterwards. It doesn't cause any inflammation of the tissues or skin surrounding or underneath. It is now really foolish to let a corn hurt you twice. A few drops of freezone is all that is necessary. The genuine is sold only in these small bottles packed in a little wooden case, bearing a yellow wrapper. Don't accept anything else—Adv.

